

## CUNEO, BLUSHING, FACES ACTRESS IN PERJURY SUIT

"I'm No Monk," He De-  
clares in Explaining How  
He Got Pet Name.

HIS LOVE LETTERS  
WERE AT LEAST 1,000

Spectators Gape and Actress  
Weeps as Judge Denounces  
Blackmail Cases.

Woman's tears and woman's wiles  
and men's hard heart, together with  
a long description of the tough time Miss  
Yvette De Von had of it alone, or ac-  
companied, in a great city, filled the  
Tombas court with we and interest and  
spectators yesterday.

Miss De Von, driven to poverty by  
Andrew Cunéo, the Italian banker, who  
gave her only flats and theatre parties  
and innumerable joy rides and dinners,  
and wound up his career of cruelty by  
sending her to Europe for a dramatic  
education, some time ago filed a breach  
of promise suit against the banker for  
\$50,000. Probably she figured that she  
had everything but his name, and that  
might come in handy some time. But  
Cunéo was married already, and, fur-  
thermore, he insists that the woman  
knew it, when she turned and bit the  
hand that did not only feed her, but joy-  
rode her and sent her abroad.

The days of chivalry are dead. The  
banker called his erstwhile protégée a  
liar, and had her haled into court  
yesterday to answer a perjury charge.  
After Magistrate Corrigan had heard  
the whole story, which began at the  
French Students' hall and worked from  
there to a climax, he held Miss De Von  
in \$1,000 bond to await the action of  
the grand jury, and delivered him-  
self of a lecture on "hush money" suits.

Then She Weeps.

This is where the woman's tears  
come in. Miss De Von wept all through  
the magistrate's discourse. The audi-  
ence also might have been moved to  
tears had it not been too busy trying  
to fix in its mind certain portions of  
the evidence to retail later to friends.

In her affidavit preceding her breach  
of promise suit Miss De Von swore  
that Cunéo had represented himself to  
her as an unmarried man, and had  
her as in wedded him in 1911, while  
they were in New Orleans.

The banker began a year further  
back than that, yesterday, in his ver-  
sion of their relationship. His counsel  
presented as the first witness Eugene  
A. Casazza, of 1600 Avenue T, Brook-  
lyn. This gentleman started all the  
trouble by introducing Miss De Von to  
Cunéo.

According to the witness, he met the  
lady first in 1910 at the French stu-  
dents' hall, which, though neither Gal-  
lic nor possessed of a studios at  
mosphere, is undeniably a dance-  
floor. He and she danced together, and  
she, shyly told him her telephone number.  
Sure enough, he called her up some  
days later.

Accompanied by Casazza, Miss De  
Von was taken to the Hotel Astor one  
day when Cunéo saw them. Right  
there the trouble began. Cunéo sought  
out his friend the next day and de-  
manded an introduction.

The witness then testified that he  
had told the lady of his friend's de-  
sire, and had mentioned at that time  
that Cunéo was the husband of Jean  
Newton Cunéo, the famous woman au-  
tomobile driver. According to Casazza,  
Miss De Von remarked that she had  
heard of her.

They Met in Subway.

In the pastoral surroundings of the  
Wall Street subway station, the banker  
met the lady, the faithful Casazza doc-  
umented. He said yesterday that  
Miss De Von remarked when the banker  
was presented:

"Isn't it strange that every nice man  
I meet is married?"

Whether they debated on this phe-  
nomenon further is not known. At any  
rate, according to the witness, they  
journeyed to Brooklyn, and went to the  
theatre.

What play did you see? asked John  
J. Reilly, Miss De Von's counsel.

"A Fool There Was," replied the wit-  
ness, while both principals did their  
best not to look self-conscious.

On the way to Brooklyn, Casazza  
said, "she always carried him."

Cunéo himself then took the stand.

The things he admitted having done  
were not particularly astounding.

"I took her to dinner; he admitted taking her to hotels; he  
took her riding; he hired an apartment  
for her on East Thirtieth Street; he  
gave her a duplicate of a ring he was  
wearing; and also a plain gold one; he  
sent her to Italy to study acting and  
paid all her expenses. He did not know  
how many letters he had written her,  
but he was certain that it was no fewer  
than 1,000. Only two things he denied.  
He insisted that he had never prom-  
ised either to build her a theatre or to  
marry her.

"Boris" and "Domini."

They went to see "The Garden of  
Allah" together, the banker said, and  
they "shared" always, he testified.

"Boris" and he called her "Domini."

"And who was Boris?" queried Magis-  
trate Corrigan.

Cunéo turned all the colors of his  
nation's banner before replying.

"Boris was a monk," he said at last,  
uncomfortably. "I am not a monk."

And no one in court rose to contradict  
him.

The witness admitted that he had  
offered to pay Miss De Von \$3,000 to  
withdraw the suit, but only "to avoid  
publicity and obtain peace."

Miss De Von refused to take the  
suit, and after a protest from Mr.  
Reilly Magistrate Corrigan held her  
in \$1,000 bail. Then after saying that  
his following remarks did not apply to  
the lawyer for the defendant in the  
perjury action, the magistrate flayed  
"hush money" suits in general.

"They are absolutely cold-blooded  
conspiracies," he said. "They are le-  
gal 'shame-downs,' and when a client  
comes to a victim from whom he thinks  
he can extort hush money he goes to  
a shyster lawyer and they cook up  
the evidence."

## AMSTERDAM HEARS BERLIN PLANS PEACE

Scheme in Development Is Ex-  
pected To Be Disclosed in  
Two Weeks.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

London, Aug. 24.—An Amsterdam dis-  
patch to "The Chronicle" says: "From  
a source often well informed I am told  
that a new big peace scheme is now in  
course of development in Berlin, the  
nature of which is not disclosed, but I  
am assured will not take the form of  
feelers in the neutral press and other  
neutral quarters as hitherto.

"If plans do not miscarry the scheme  
will be disclosed to the world in about  
two weeks."

## CZAR BUMPS "U-BOAT"

Makes Original Submersible  
Take a Dive Off Cape Cod.

The steamship Czar, of the Russian-  
American Line, in yesterday from  
Archangel, had a partly submerged ob-  
ject off Cape Cod, and the passengers  
were startled, thinking the boat had  
bumped into a submarine or a mine.

The "submarine" moved, however, as  
soon as the Czar struck it, and throw-  
ing up its tail, spurted up water and  
moved slowly away. Later it sub-  
merged. The skipper said it was a  
drowsy whale.

## NO WORD HEARD OF STEFANSSON

Revenue Cutter Bear Reports  
Point Barrow Without News  
of Missing Explorer.

Nome, Alaska, Aug. 23.—The United  
States coast guard cutter Bear, which  
carried mails to Point Barrow, the most  
northerly point of Alaska, returned  
here to-day, reporting that no word  
of Vilhjalmur Stefansson, the explorer,  
and his two companions had been re-  
ceived. Relief is growing that all  
three have perished.

Stefansson, accompanied by Ole An-  
derson and Storker Storkerson, left  
Martin Point, west of the mouth of the  
Mackenzie River on April 7 last  
year, going north over the ice in the  
hope of finding new land, and explor-  
ing, if their quest failed, to turn east  
and reach Banks Land.

The Bear reported that nothing fur-  
ther had been heard of the explorer  
schooner New Jersey, heretofore re-  
ported missing. The New Jersey left  
Nome last fall under command of Cap-  
tain Orrin Bank, a trader, with a crew  
of Eskimoes. wreckage from the New  
Jersey came ashore at Cape Thomson,  
Alaska.

## CHILD DODGES AUTO DEATH

Four-Year-Old Lies Flat as  
Car Passes Over Her Body.

By lying flat while a heavy touring  
car passed over her body, Caroline Ro-  
mani, four years old, who had slipped  
on a fruit skin in front of her home  
at 306 East 135th Street, saved her life  
last night. Her knees were scratched,  
but she was otherwise unharmed.

The car, driven by Harry Greenbaum,  
of 2013 Fifth Avenue, was going at  
slow speed.

## MANILA BAY HERO HELD AS VAGRANT

Harry Landers, Praised by Ad-  
miral Dewey, Sentenced to  
Jail in San Jose.

(By Telegraph to The Tribune.)

San Jose, Cal., Aug. 23.—Harry Lan-  
ders, once a United States sailor, who  
has an excellent recommendation from  
Admiral George Dewey, was sentenced  
to sixty days in the county jail this  
morning on the charge of vagrancy.

Landers, according to the records of  
the Navy Department, was in charge of  
a squad from the flag ship Olympia  
which tried to make a landing at  
Manila Bay in the Spanish-American  
war. In the fight that followed, Lan-  
ders captured a flag from a company  
of Spanish soldiers, killed six men and  
made his way back to a rescue party  
sent to relieve him.

Admiral Dewey's letter closed with a  
request that all Americans, wherever  
they might be, treat Landers with the  
greatest consideration.

## RACES DEATH ON TRACKS

Autoists Crashes Stalled Car and  
Just Beats Train.

Charles M. Speck, of 303 Rutherford  
Avenue, Trenton, a water works in-  
spector, was driving his automobile  
across the Philadelphia & Reading  
tracks at Willow Street, Trenton, yester-  
day, when his engine stalled just as  
a train was approaching. Speck jumped  
out, cranked his engine and drove full  
speed into the bars which had been  
lowered before him, just as the train  
whirled by.

The gate gave way, the car was only  
slightly injured, and Speck saved his  
life.

## RED TAPE HOLDS UP PRESIDENT'S COUSIN

Johnston's Trip Around World  
Interrupted by Medical Test  
in San Francisco.

(By Telegraph to The Tribune.)

San Francisco, Aug. 23.—Uncle Sam's  
red tape knows no stretching. This was  
discovered to-day by Mrs. Joseph John-  
ston, cousin of President Wilson, and  
her husband, a fellow in Trinity Col-  
lege, Dublin University, when they  
were denied landing by immigration  
officials on their arrival aboard the  
Shiny Maru until they had submitted  
official medical examination at the Angel  
Island immigration station.

This action was taken in accord with  
a new rule requiring  
reaching here from the Orient to sub-  
mit to medical examination before  
landing.

Johnston and his wife are touring  
the world under the name of the Kah-  
arship, which Johnston won at Dublin.  
Mrs. Johnston is a native of Donegal,  
Ireland, where several relatives of  
President Wilson reside. Her maiden  
name was Wilson.

## SERBIA GIVES WAY TO ITALY IN ALBANIA

Clears Road for Balkan  
Intervention on Side  
of Allies.

ITALY SENDS TROOPS  
TO WAR ON TURKEY

Turk-Bulgar Pact Reported, but  
Diplomat Says Sofia Will  
Join Entente.

Milan, Italy, Aug. 23.—One of the  
main difficulties in the way of a solu-  
tion of the Balkan problem favorable  
to the Entente Allies has been settled,  
according to an interview with Pre-  
mier Pachitch of Serbia, in the "Cor-  
riere della Sera." The Premier is  
quoted as saying that Serbia has given  
way to Italy regarding Albania.

Premier Pachitch went over several  
phases of the present situation, declar-  
ing that Austria had tried several  
times since the beginning of the war  
to conclude a separate peace with  
Serbia.

The inaction of the Serbian army, the  
Premier said, was due to sanitary con-  
ditions, and the necessity for reorgani-  
zation and the accumulation of war  
supplies. When the moment came, he  
declared, the Serbian army would fight  
steadfastly and in accord with the  
armies of Serbia's allies, true to the  
principle of the Balkans for the  
Balkan peoples.

Sought Bulgar Agreement.

Serbia has been endeavoring ever  
since the beginning of the war to reach  
an agreement with Bulgaria, and was  
trying to do so now, the Premier said,  
on a basis conserving the vital inter-  
ests of both countries. As for Albania,  
the Premier is quoted, Serbia bowed to  
the decision of Europe and wished a  
friendly solution of the Adriatic ques-  
tion with Italy, acknowledging the pre-  
dominant position of Italy in that field.

An agreement had just been reached,  
the Premier added, for Serbia to send  
to Italy Austrian prisoners of Italian  
nationality in exchange for prisoners  
of Slavic nationalities taken from Aus-  
tria by Italy.

In June, 1913, when the second Bal-  
kan war was brought to a close, the  
European powers made Albania an in-  
dependent kingdom, with Prince Wil-  
iam of Wied as King. The prince,  
however, was unable to pacify the  
turbulent tribesmen, and in May, 1914,  
he fled the country.

Italy Seized Valona.

Since the beginning of the European  
war the flags of several of the neigh-  
boring countries have been hoisted on  
Albanian. Italy last fall occupied the  
Albanian town of Valona, on the Adri-  
atic, which the Greeks took territory in  
Epirus. Serbian troops marched across  
the country and assumed control of  
Durazzo, another outlet into the Adri-  
atic, while Montenegro occupied the  
northern town of Scutari.

According to recent semi-official  
Serbian information, it was stated that  
Serbia had accepted the conditions of  
the Allies and would consent to the  
occupation of Macedonia by the Allies  
in exchange for a section of the Dalmat-  
ian coast and adjacent islands, and  
the partition of Albania with Greece,  
with the exception of Valona, which  
was to remain Italian. The interview  
Premier Pachitch indicates that the  
Serbian government has granted  
further concessions in Albania to Italy.

Aeros Take Part in Fight.

Considerable damage has been done  
as a result of the bombardment, but it  
is not known whether the submarines  
were destroyed. Frontier aeroplanes,  
both British and German, took part in  
the fight.

At one time, while the coast bat-  
teries were replying to the heavy fire  
of the fleet, five aeroplanes were en-  
gaged in combat, three German and  
two British. For a time the latter were  
compelled to perform the dual task of  
keeping the fleet informed of the effect  
of its fire and of beating off the de-  
fending German machines, two of  
which had been sent up to engage the  
Allies' airmen and the third to scout  
the enemy's lines in the rear of the  
one man is believed to have fallen,  
but as yet it is not known whether he  
is German or English.

Berlin reports that an enemy fleet  
consisting of about forty ships ap-  
peared before Zeebrugge and steamed  
away to the northwest, after bombard-  
ing by the coast artillery.

From Paris comes the announcement  
that two French torpedo boats of the  
second light squadron encountered and  
sank a German destroyer off Ostend  
last night and returned undamaged.  
Apparently the destroyer had made  
its way from the base of the main German  
fleet.

## Rome Grateful to U. S. for Services in Turkey

Rome, Aug. 23.—Appreciation is ex-  
pressed in government circles and by  
the people of the weighty burden  
undertaken by the American Embassy  
at Constantinople in protecting Italian  
interests in Turkey. "Innocent" Lan-  
ders, captured a flag from a company  
of Spanish soldiers, killed six men and  
made his way back to a rescue party  
sent to relieve him.

Admiral Dewey's letter closed with a  
request that all Americans, wherever  
they might be, treat Landers with the  
greatest consideration.

## Turkish Collier Sunk by British Submarine

Sofia, Aug. 23.—The Turkish collier  
Espanha was sunk by a British  
submarine at Haidar Pasha, and the  
steamer Budos, of the German-Lev-  
ant Line, loaded with munitions and  
provisions, has been sunk in the Sea  
of Marmora.

The collier Espanha mentioned in the  
above dispatch was probably the Ispa-  
han, an 845-ton vessel, built in 1896 at  
Newcastle, and owned in Constantin-  
ople. Available shipping records do  
not contain the name of a steamer  
Budos.

## Berlin Reports New Turco-Bulgar Pact

Berlin, Aug. 23.—(By wireless to Say-  
ville, L. I.)—The Overseas News Agen-  
cy to-day gave the following:

"Official reports from Sofia and Con-  
stantinople state that Turkey and Bul-  
garia have signed a new treaty. Turkey  
granting Bulgaria her desired direct  
railroad connection with the sea, and  
Bulgaria agreeing to observe a bene-  
volent neutrality, if not more.

"This demonstrates the definite fail-  
ure of the efforts of the Entente pow-  
ers to revive the alliance of the Balkan  
states, and induce them to join in the  
war against Turkey."

Unofficial reports late in July stated  
that a convention had been signed on  
July 12 by which Turkey ceded to Bul-  
garia the Turkish portion of the  
Balkans, which Johnston won at Dublin.  
Mrs. Johnston is a native of Donegal,  
Ireland, where several relatives of  
President Wilson reside. Her maiden  
name was Wilson.

Continued on page 2, column 3

## BRITISH FLEET SHELLS HIDDEN U-BOAT BASE

Bombards Coast Around  
Zeebrugge in the  
North Sea.

FRENCH SHIPS SINK  
KAISER'S DESTROYER

Paris Reports Capture of More  
Trenches on Crests in  
the Vosges.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

Rotterdam, Aug. 23 (dispatch to "The  
London Daily News").—Soon after  
daybreak this morning the Germans  
defending the Belgian coast in the  
neighborhood of Zeebrugge and  
Knocke were suddenly subjected to a  
terrible bombardment by a large fleet  
of British warships. About 5 o'clock  
the fleet, composed of about thirty  
large and small ships, suddenly  
opened a withering fire on the coast  
defences.

The German garrison, which for some  
time has been free from the militan-  
tations of the Allies' fleet and had  
recently been boasting that no fleet  
now dare to face the music of the big  
German guns that had been put in  
position in the dunes, was caught nap-  
ping. Zeebrugge, which was naturally  
the chief object of the attack, must  
have suffered enormously from the  
bombardment. The firing lasted three  
hours.

During the air raids, which have been  
fairly frequent at this point, consider-  
able damage has been done of late, but  
so extensive and so solid were the Ger-  
man defences that no aerial attack  
could cause more than temporary an-  
noyance and comparatively small dam-  
age to the fortresses constructed of  
concrete.

Ships Advance in Mist.

Eyewitnesses state that the bomb-  
ardment was heaviest between 6 and  
6:30 a. m. The ships, taking advan-  
tage of the morning mist, were able  
to come closer to shore than other-  
wise would have been possible and to  
defy any effective reply from the Zee-  
brugge garrison. Watchers at Cad-  
zand could plainly discern flashes of  
guns, and later, when the mist par-  
tially rolled away, could easily see six  
large vessels, two of which remained  
off the coast some time after the bomb-  
ardment ceased.

The big naval guns have now, it is  
believed, smashed a large portion of  
the defence works, the famous mole  
having suffered in addition to special  
works constructed by the Germans.  
From Flushing the bombardment was  
continued, the ships, having learned a  
lesson from frequent aerial visits to  
Zeebrugge, recently constructed an  
underground submarine haven. They  
have excavated under the high bank  
that runs along the canal, and have  
been leaving the top of a dyke as  
a roof for the submarine retreat.

But nothing of this is observable  
from the air, and however frequently  
aviators may visit the neighborhood  
they can scarcely think of dropping  
bombs on an apparently innocent dyke.  
Underneath this eastern roof, however,  
five submarines are said to have been  
sheltering.

Aeros Take Part in Fight.

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as a result of the bombardment, but it  
is not known whether the submarines  
were destroyed. Frontier aeroplanes,  
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the fight.

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teries were replying to the heavy fire  
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two British. For a time the latter were  
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of its fire and of beating off the de-  
fending German machines, two of  
which had been sent up to engage the  
Allies' airmen and the third to scout  
the enemy's lines in the rear of the  
one man is believed to have fallen,  
but as yet it is not known whether he  
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Berlin reports that an enemy fleet  
consisting of about forty ships ap-  
peared before Zeebrugge and steamed  
away to the northwest, after bombard-  
ing by the coast artillery.

From Paris comes the announcement  
that two French torpedo boats of the  
second light squadron encountered and  
sank a German destroyer off Ostend  
last night and returned undamaged.  
Apparently the destroyer had made  
its way from the base of the main German  
fleet.

## AUSTRIA HAS 1,566 CASES OF CHOLERA

Minister of the Interior Reports  
Alarming Increase Up to  
August 19.

Zurich, Aug. 23.—The Austrian Min-  
ister of the Interior, according to re-  
ports received here, has announced  
that there were 1,566 cases of Asiatic  
cholera in Austria on Aug. 19.

Continued on page 2, column 3

# Wilson Will Recall Gerard When Arabic Case Is Proved

BOND ISSUE MAY  
FOLLOW BREAK  
WITH GERMANY

Wall Street Sees Loan,  
Perhaps of Billion, if  
War Comes.

LITTLE CHANCE NOW  
FOR BRITISH LOAN

Situation Gives Treasury Excuse  
to Wipe Out Deficit in Pro-  
viding Sineus of War.

There was no doubt in the minds of  
Wall Street's leading bankers and bond  
men yesterday that the international  
complications arising from the torpe-  
doing of the Arabic would result in the  
long expected government bond  
issue. As conditions now present them-  
selves, it was pointed out, the Treas-  
ury Department has an excellent ex-  
cuse to ask Congress to authorize  
bonds that will not only be sufficient  
in volume to wipe out the deficit of  
over \$35,000,000 for the fiscal year end-  
ing June 30, but leave a sum large  
enough for purposes of national de-  
fence, should the Arabic incident lead  
to a breaking off of diplomatic rela-  
tions with Germany and the possible  
consequence—war.

The Treasury Department still has  
available for issuance some \$150,000,  
000 of Panama Canal bonds, but the  
sentiment was general that this sum  
would not be sufficient to meet the  
needs of the country, in view of the  
present standing of the army and navy.  
It was thought that if Congress were  
authorized to act, it would be requested  
to make at least \$500,000,000, and pos-  
sibly \$1,000,000,000.

As to the interest rate a special issue  
of this character would carry, it was  
said in banking and bond circles that  
this would depend largely upon the ex-  
igencies of the situation. Should war  
measures be necessary, it was thought  
that a 3 per cent issue would receive a  
favorable reception; with war averted,  
it was held that the government would  
do well to increase the rate to 4 per  
cent, in view of the higher yields now  
offered abroad and the competition  
from domestic securities.

In any event, it was the opinion of  
bond men that the standing of high  
grade railroad, municipal and state  
bonds would not be adversely affected  
by a government issue. This was de-  
clared to be due to the excess of idle  
funds, not only in the vaults of the  
banks and other big financial institu-  
tions, but also the large amount held  
by private individuals awaiting invest-  
ment.

Taxation for great national purposes  
is not begrudged by the people," said  
a prominent banker, commenting on the  
probability of a new government issue  
of bonds. "The country is willing to  
pay for a better army and a better  
navy. What it complains of is the sort  
of inflation and expenditure of which  
the last Congress was guilty, in the  
waste of public funds in the improve-  
ment of rivers and harbors for the  
benefit of small local interests."

The probability of an early issue of  
government bonds, bankers said, would  
cause negotiations for the flotation of  
a British loan in this country to re-  
main at a standstill. They said it  
would be unwise to accept any propo-  
sals from abroad while the conse-  
quences of the sinking of the Arabic  
were still uncertain.

United States government 2s and 3s  
yielded a quarter of a point yesterday  
as a result of the unsettling diplomatic  
situation, to a parity with their low-  
est previous level of the year. The  
government 4s were unchanged in  
price. In connection with possible gov-  
ernment financing, it was also point-  
ed out that the Secretary of the Treasury  
may on his own authority issue about  
\$200,000,000 one-year 3 per cent notes.  
This might be done pending the calling  
of Congress, which would later pro-  
vide permanent financing.

## France Gain in Vosges; Bayonets Carry Trenches

London, Aug. 23.—Further gains in  
the Vosges are reported by Paris to-  
day. After the French artillery had  
broken the enemy's lines the infantry  
charged and won a series of trenches  
on the crests of the Linge and the  
Barrenkopf.

Berlin admits that strong attacks by  
the enemy partly penetrated the Ger-  
man positions last night on the Lin-  
ge.

Continued on page 2, column 3

## LIFEBELTS EXCUSE ARABIC ATTACK; SHOWED EVIL PURPOSE, SAY GERMANS

Berlin, Aug. 23 (by wireless to Sayville, Long Island).—  
"Naval circles call attention to a remarkable contradiction in the  
English press reports regarding the Arabic," says the Overseas  
News Agency. "One report says that the passengers and crew  
received lifebelts when the steamer entered the danger zone.  
This statement is declared to be nonsensical, because, it is  
pointed out, a vessel leaving Liverpool is at once in the danger  
zone. However the distribution of lifebelts, it is argued, ad-  
mits of the conclusion that the steamer's captain, obeying Ad-  
miralty orders and spurred on by a high money reward, intend-  
ed to ram the submarine as soon as it was sighted.

"Other reports state explicitly that no submarine or torpe-  
do was sighted, permitting an assumption that the ship struck  
a loose mine, all this showing the necessity for awaiting the  
official report.

"The 'Deutsche Tageszeitung' says editorially: 'If it is  
true that a German submarine destroyed the Arabic and that  
American citizens thereby were accidentally drowned, this is a  
fresh justification of German warnings to foreigners not to  
enter the war zone on board British ships and of Germany's ad-  
vice that they use neutral ships instead.

"It is extremely regrettable," the 'Tageszeitung' adds, 'that  
the United States has entirely disregarded Germany's warn-  
ings and tried by threats to cause Germany to give up subma-  
rine warfare, which is an impossibility. This doubtless is the  
unanimous sentiment of the German nation.'"

## JAPAN TO MAKE WAR SUPPLIES FOR RUSSIANS

Will Employ All Resources  
to Furnish Allies with  
Munitions.

Tokio, Aug. 23.—Believing that the  
time has come for more concerted ac-  
tion against the Teutonic allies, the  
Japanese government has decided to  
bend all its efforts toward helping Rus-  
sia in the war by increasing the out-  
put of munitions for that country.

The "Kokumin Shimbun" says to-  
day:

"Premier Okuma states that Japan  
has decided to give greater assistance  
to Russia to prosecute the war. He  
could not discuss details, but allowed  
it to be understood that this assis-  
tance would take the form of the for-  
warding of greater supplies of munitions.

"Count Okuma emphasizes the im-  
practicability and impossibility of dis-  
patching troops to Europe, but points  
out that the great advance in the  
capacity of the Japanese to manu-  
facture munitions will prove of great  
help to the Allies.

"The Premier said Japan plans to  
send delegates to the peace conference,  
although it is not expected to extend  
her sphere of influence to Europe.

"Japan wants Europe to recognize  
Japan's supremacy in the Orient," he  
said.

The Associated Press learns that Ja-  
pan has decided to employ all avail-  
able governmental and private re-  
sources for increasing the output of  
munitions for the Allies, particularly  
Russia.

The position of Russia in regard to  
obtaining war supplies has been one  
of unusual difficulties. Russian manu-  
facturing plants utilized for produc-  
tion of guns and ammunition were  
manned and directed largely by Ger-  
mans at the time the war began. The  
dispossession of the Germans left the  
nation unprepared to operate effective-  
ly even the limited number of estab-  
lishments at her disposal.

A Bureau of Munitions was estab-  
lished and every effort was made to  
increase the number of plants and to  
train Russians in this work, but it  
proved almost a hopeless task.

To obtain guns and shells from the  
outside world Russia was dependent  
on two routes of communication—from  
the north through the port of Arch-  
angel, and from the